



insight

The News Behind The News

COMMITTED TO
FINDING
HISTORICAL
TRUTH

#241 - 720 6th Street New Westminster BC V3L 3C5 Jean De La Bruyère (1645 - 1696)

"The exact contrary of what is generally believed is often the truth."

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Why Do You Believe in the Holocaust?

50 Years of Lies and Hate Are Enough!

This is actually a very interesting question and you should try and ask it sometimes. The answers are worth being recorded and it shows how little people really know. The most common answer is: "Doesn't everybody believe in the Holocaust?!" It is an answer and a question

all rolled up in one. It is, of course, not true that everybody believes in the Holocaust and exactly that is the reason why the Zionist lobby is going overboard with their production of anti-German



Spielberg's SS soldiers are portrayed as cold-blooded murderers.

The real German soldiers were fair, honorable and most outstanding!

hate-propaganda, i.e. "SCHINDLER'S LIST". This movie is supposed to be their masterpiece and going by the amount of OSCARS it received, must be proof that it is true! WRONG, Spielberg's movie is based on many lies, which makes it anti-German hate-propaganda, which not only destroys the young minds of the German people, but also the Jewish people.

Spielberg and Co. produced an exceptional piece of HATE and the effect it has on people who watched that movie is really shocking. Going by people who expressed their feelings right after the Spielberg movie, shows how easy it is for Hollywood to fool most of the people most of the time. Here is one example of many, written by Timothy Chia, writer for the VANCOUVER SUN on March 24, 1994:

"Last Friday night, I finally went to see 'Schindler's List'. It was disturbing, moving, horrifying and bleak. The horror in some scenes made me close my eyes while the sadness in other scenes brought tears to my eyes. Later that night, unable to sleep, I sat in bed reflecting upon the movie, thinking about the unspeakable horror and suffering that was cast upon the Jewish people. I sat thinking about how fortunate I was to be born in Canada, a multicultural society.....I am the son of immigrants. I think of myself first as Canadian and second as Chinese. Yet there seem to be many people who see me as Chinese first and Chinese second. Oh yeah, I finally got to sleep, but only after I said a prayer for the Jewish people and for our country."

T. Chia took the Schindler's movie as fact -- that is how simple it is. He did not ask one question like: is it possible, where are the facts? Is that what journalism today is all about?

What is even more shocking is knowing the effect the movie had on an adult like Chia, what will that movie do to children, especially Jewish and German children? While the Spielberg movie started to bring in millions of dollars in North America (does anybody still believe the Holocaust is not just BIG BUSINESS?), revisionists in the U.S.A. and in Canada got busy checking out the so-called facts on Schindler and the Plaszow labour camp in Poland. The so-called 'facts' Spielberg used to produce the Schindler movie were three rolls of film that were buried in a park in Austria for nearly 20 years, a book called 'Schindler's List', written by an Australian writer, Thomas Keneally and of course survivor stories of the so-called DEATH CAMP Plaszow.

But is it not interesting that only one roll of film was released for inspection, while the other two are still a mystery! It is needless to say that none of the pictures, that are available, show any kind of crime or wrong doing at the locations they were taken, but rather are evidence that Spielberg's 'Schindler' is a swindler.

Then there is the book 'Schindler's List' by Thomas Keneally, and it is amazing how a novel (a fiction story) becomes a history book in a very short time. Most major newspaper writers, radio talk show hosts and TV announcers pick up Spielberg's lies and present it to the public as facts. Nobody, however, is charged in a court of law for "spreading knowingly false news", as Mr. Ernst Zuendel was in 1985 and again in 1988 in Toronto, Canada. That makes it very obvious that we have two kinds of laws in this country, one for the Jewish-Zionist lobby and everyone who supports them and one for everybody else.

Then there are the so-called survivors who were quiet for fifty years and now

First Edition, purchased in March 1994



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It is shocking and disturbing how the publishers of "SCHINDLER'S LIST" are deceiving the book-buying public, teachers and librarians. The book no longer has the listing, that it is a novel on the important inside page. This shows us how simple it is for certain Jews to turn fiction into history. The blind masses are buying it without asking for one shred of evidence.

all of a sudden, after the Spielberg movie was produced, they all remember the horrors they experienced in the Plaszow labour camp. How trustworthy are Jewish survivors? We know, that when they testify in courts concerning German crimes, anything goes. The stories they tell, no matter how ridiculous they are, are accepted as facts, no proof is needed. But the Jewish-Zionist lobby has a double standard when it comes to eye-witnesses or survivors. Here is how they react, when it comes to Jewish eye-witnesses concerning Jewish crimes:

Earlier this year, when the book AN EYE FOR AN EYE, written by John Sack, was discussed on the TV show "60 MINUTES", the Executive Director of the World Jewish Congress, J. Steinberg, said: "When you investigate something as

Third Edition, purchased in May 1994.



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serious as this, you cannot rely on eye witnesses, even with the best of intention, they can give you misleading information." The book tells of mass-murder committed by Jews after WW II and all was confirmed by eye witnesses including the murders themselves.

This can only mean that when so-called 'Holocaust' survivors testify to German crimes it is o.k., even the biggest lie then becomes truth, but should a survivor testify to Jewish crimes, they cannot be taken seriously anymore, because 50 years after the event is too long and their testimonies become fact and fiction.

Spielberg's 'Schindler' is a good example that A. Hitler was right, when he wrote in his book MEIN KAMPF about the big lie:

++++EXCERPTS FROM MEIN KAMPF++++

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BIG LIE

Everybody has heard about the "big lie" propaganda technique. American newspapers often refer to it as "Hitler's big lie technique." The idea is that the more brazen and arrogant a liar is, the less likely he is to get caught. We've been told over and over again that this was a favorite "Nazi" propaganda trick and that Adolf Hitler was the one who was primarily responsible for it.

The most prominent and "respectable" Jewish propaganda organization in America, the Anti-Defamation League, has published a pamphlet on National Socialism, a portion of which is photographically reproduced below:

the Anatomy of Nazism

Published by:

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

in cooperation with

The Free Sons of Israel • 257 West 93rd Street, New York 25,

Of course, part of the Nazi propaganda technique was simply the art of fabrication. Hitler wrote: "A definite factor in getting a lie believed is the size of the lie. The broad mass of the people, in the simplicity of their hearts, more easily fall victim to a big lie than to a small one."

Before Austria was invaded, Hitler said: "The assertion

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MEIN KAMPF

It required the whole bottomless falsehood of the Jews and their Marxist fighting organization to lay the blame for the collapse on that very man who alone, with superhuman energy and will power, tried to prevent the catastrophe he foresaw and save the nation from its time of deepest humiliation and disgrace. By branding Ludendorff as guilty for the loss of the World War, they took the weapon of moral right from the one dangerous accuser who could have risen against the traitors to the fatherland. In this they proceeded on the sound principle that the magnitude of a lie always contains a certain factor of credibility, since the great masses of the people in the very bottom of their hearts tend to be corrupted rather than consciously and purposely evil, and that, therefore, in view of the primitive simplicity of their minds, they more easily fall a victim to a big lie than to a little one, since they themselves lie in little things, but would be ashamed of lies that were too big. Such a falsehood will never enter their heads, and they will not be able to believe in the possibility of such monstrous effrontery and infamous misrepresentation in others; yes, even when enlightened on the subject, they will long doubt and waver, and continue to accept at least one of these causes as true. Therefore, something of even the most insolent lie will always remain and stick — a fact which all the great lie-virtuosi and lying-clubs in this world know only too well and also make the most treacherous use of.

The foremost connoisseurs of this truth regarding the possibilities in the use of falsehood and slander have always been the Jews; for after all, their whole existence is based on one single great lie, to wit, that they are a religious community while actually they are a race — and what a race! One of the greatest minds of humanity has nailed them forever as such in an eternally correct phrase of fundamental truth: he called them 'the great masters of the lie.' And anyone who does not recognize this or does not want to believe it will never in this world be able to help the truth to victory.

Taken from the publication "NEW ORDER"
P.O. Box 27486, Milwaukee, WI 53227
U. S.A.

Not every country in the world was welcoming "Schindler's List" with open arms, which must be very upsetting to the 'Holocaust' profiteers who could be losing out on a few million dollars. But there is always Germany who will undoubtedly make up for it.

Apparently Spielberg's 'Swindler' was a big success in Germany and the rest of Europe. German politicians went all out to welcome Spielberg with his anti-Ger-

The Vancouver Sun, Thursday, April 7, 1994

Some Islamic countries ban Schindler's List

N.Y. Times News Service

HOLLYWOOD — *Schindler's List*, Steven Spielberg's Academy Award-winning film about the Holocaust, has been effectively barred from theatres in many Arab and Islamic countries.

Citing everything from the Hebron massacre, in which a Jewish extremist killed Muslim worshippers, to the assertion that the movie is "propaganda with the purpose of asking for sympathy" to traditional Muslim abhorrence of nudity and sex in movies, various Islamic governments have shunned the film.

"It's just disgraceful," Spielberg said. "It shocks me because I thought the Islamic countries would feel

this film could be an instrument of their own issues in what was happening in Bosnia."

Word of the ban came as Israel on Wednesday began its annual commemoration of the six million Jewish victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

On Tuesday, Lebanese authorities confiscated advertising material about the film and said any imported prints of the movie would be confiscated.

Jordan has said it will ban the film. The government of Malaysia has asked that seven scenes with nudity, sexual content or violence be deleted, but Spielberg has refused. And the film is now before censorship boards in Egypt and Indonesia, the largest Muslim nation.

man movie. The German President, Weizaecker, welcomed the anti-German hate-monger with open arms and he was supported by most German 'quisling politicians', who would swallow any dirt the

Zionist lobby throws at them. According to the media almost 8 million Germans spent money to see the 'Schindler' movie. Considering that most students had no choice but to go and see the movie, it makes one wonder how successful it really was in Germany. Here in Canada hardly anybody talks about Spielberg's 'Swindler' now anymore.



German President R. von Weizsäcker gets prepared by S. Spielberg to see the 'Schindler' movie. R. von Weizsäcker was an officer himself in WW II, stationed at the Eastern front.

The main issue in the 'Schindler' movie was not the so-called mass-murder of Jews by gassing (surprisingly enough there was no gassing shown at all), but the degradation of the German soldier, actually every German in that movie, by portraying them as cold-blooded killing monsters, alcoholics, sex maniacs, cheaters, and totally corrupt idiots,



Taken from a German newspaper: "A dream of a re-educator, a must for every German."

including Schindler, their so-called HERO! It is absolutely shocking that the leadership of Germany, mostly President Weizsäcker, who was an officer in WW II himself, would support such humiliating garbage of hate. According to ALLIED and JEWISH research the German soldiers, including the SS, were the best.

On the one hand, Jewish organizations,



The head of the Jews in Germany and President R. von Weizsäcker have just seen the movie "Schindler's List" and seem to be in shock. No wonder, the German President has just found out what he has done 50 years ago.

supported by the media, claim that Spielberg's movie was such a success, and on the other hand those same organizations are worried about the lack of interest people show in their so-called 'Holocaust'. Their biggest worry are the



Taken from a Belgian newspaper: "Which 'monster movie' should we go and see?"

young people around the world, including Germany, who seem to have enough of it. Jews are actually thinking of trying to find new ways to get young people interested in their 'Holocaust'.

Certain Jews thought up something new, they declared war on innocent small children, as young as 3 years old. What will the parents of those children do about it? Their natural instinkt should

tell them that this is a terrible crime that is committed on their defenceless children, who cannot differentiate between truth and lies yet and depend totally on the protection of their parents.

HATE is the strongest poison and most important, 50 YEARS OF HATE AND LIES ARE MORE THAN ENOUGH!

By: H. Koppe

Aber viele waren sehr traurig, weil sie ihre Mütter, Väter, Brüder, Schwestern, Onkels, Tanten und Großeltern nicht finden konnten, weil die Nazis sie getötet hatten.



„ALS EURE GROSSELTERN NOCH JUNG WAREN“, heißt ein Bilderbuch über den Holocaust des Dritten Reichs. Das Buch wendet sich an Kinder ab dem dritten Lebensjahr, Eltern und Großeltern. Verfasserin ist die amerikanische Psychoanalytikerin Judith S. Kerstenberg.

Bild: dpa



A new book for children, just off the press, has hit the market in Germany. American authors Judith S. Kerstenberg and Vivienne Koorland are convinced that the 'Holocaust' should be taught to children as young as 3 years old.

Top: "But many were sad, because they could not find their mothers, fathers, uncles, aunts and grandparents because the Nazis killed them all."

Left: A cartoon taken out of the same book, showing that not only the 'Nazis', but all Germans are responsible for the so-called 'Holocaust'. This is not just hate, but the most 'vicious' hate that is destroying small children before they have a chance to grow up and think for themselves. Will Jewish and German parents allow this to happen?

Truth Beats Trials in War Against Racism

If you haven't done so, you should see Steven Spielberg's masterpiece, *Schindler's List*. It's not just a movie, it's an experience. Everyone, especially those who were not alive during the Second World War or are too young to remember it, should see the film.

As all must surely know, the story is about a swinging young German businessman who used forced labour

Rafe Mair

in his factory in Poland. As he came to realize what was happening, he went out of his way to employ Jews and to keep as many as he could from death. The movie is graphic, compelling, and brilliantly executed.

How sad it is that this sort of film brings the usual rubbish out of the heap. John Ball, the man who was dropped as a candidate in Richmond by the Socreds in 1991, wants the movie banned because, he says, it is anti-German (notwithstanding Chancellor Helmut Kohl's advice that Germans see the movie).

Predictably, it has roused race-baiting nonsense from the master bigot himself, Doug Collins, who writes for some garbage wrapper on the North Shore. Collins calls the movie *Schindler's List*. But you must understand that Collins thinks he is being funny. I mean, this guy's a riot. In 1983, he got angry at those who believe that women should be allowed to serve in the military and declared that a group of women should be taken to the Russian Front, where they might be raped. Everyone got a great laugh from that one. He thinks it's a sidesplitter to call nonwhites "bug-eyes", and he calls people like me, who push for some understanding and civility in our community, "turban lovers". Indeed, he had a classic falling-down, tears-of-laughter belly buster for me a few years ago when he got angry because I had civil libertarian Aziz Khaki on my show. (Khaki's sin is that he is of Indian extraction by way of Uganda.) Collins wrote—I think I have it right here—that he hoped 10,000 black crack dealers with AIDS would move into my neighbourhood. Isn't that a knee-slapper?

It is a strange thing: whenever the Holocaust is mentioned, you can expect eruptions from Doug Collins, Ernst Zundel, Jim Keegstra, and their sort to the effect that it never hap-

pened or, if it did happen, it wasn't as bad as the Jews say it was. I am never quite sure what they are driving at. I suppose it's always open to any half-wit to deny a disagreeable historical truth, but I wonder if people like this would be happier if the estimates of deaths in extermination camps were dropped a million or so. Would they feel better if it were only five million Jews slaughtered—or four million?

It would, I am sure, be libellous to imply that any or all of these men are neo-Nazis, so I will just stick to the provable truth: unlike the more forthright Nazis, whenever the subject of the Holocaust comes up these folks constantly deny or diminish history's record of it.

Behaviour like this is very unsettling to the Jewish community, as well it might be. There is usually talk of silencing this sort of thing under the "inciting hatred" sections of the Criminal Code. I can understand this reaction, but I suggest that it is not the way to go.

It is true that society forgets. Many who are my age attended, as young teens, memorial services after the war and heard that Canada would never forget. But, to a large extent, we have. Jews have every reason to fear that their horror story to end all horror stories might be forgotten.

However, there are two problems with criminal prosecutions.

First, it is very hard to get a conviction, for what I consider a pretty good reason—the section offends against the right to free speech.

Second, prosecutions are grist for the bigot's mill. You will remember the trial of Ernst Zundel a few years ago. Each night, Zundel could be seen on TV, wearing his arrogant grin under a fedora hat as he carried his cross. He couldn't have bought that publicity for a million dollars.

It is not a perfect answer, but eternal vigilance and the hope that decent men and women can see through such half-baked notions is the better way to go. Doug Collins and his ilk will always rail against nonwhites and Jews, and there will always be a market for what they peddle. Happily, that market is small and dying fast.

Schindler's List will be seen by millions around the world. Its message is a truth that scalds the souls of those who see it, and, because of that, it's a message that will long outlive the racist blatherings of a few. ■

Rafe Mair is heard Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to noon, on CKNW.

INSIGHTS Vanquishing vaporizing

THERE I was, polishing my new Swastika and wondering why Adolf had forgotten to send me the Ritterkreuz mit Diamanten (Knight's Cross with Diamonds) when an SS man arrived.

"Rafe Mair has been writing about you in the *Georgia Straight*, Kamerad," he said, snapping his heels. "He thinks he knows a neo-Nazi when he sees one."

"Later," I sighed. "I'm penning a note to the Fuehrer right now. Some bones may have been found in Berlin, but in fact Adolf's holed up in a megahome in North Van after having had an operation to give him slanty eyes. Disguise, you know."

I scanned the *Straight* and laughed, because when Multicult Mair puts pen to paper or flaps his lips it's usually laugh time.

The poor chap just can't get things right, you see. When we were on CJOR I tried to give him lessons in journalism and have continued my good works since then. But they just don't take.

An example was that Great Debate on Immigration in North Van. It starred Multicult Minister Gerry Weiner, plus Benno Friesen, MP, who was Weiner's lackey, immigration expert Charles Campbell, and my humble self.

It also starred the public, who didn't seem to like what Weiner and Friesen were saying. There was a certain amount of indignation and Rafe brayed that people had used epithets like "nigger," "ragheads" and "Chinks."

They had done nothing of the sort. He wasn't there and didn't know what he was talking about. Which is never surprising.

I challenged him. The whole thing was on tape, I told him, and if he was right I would drink his health, eat crow and sit in sackcloth and ashes.

He spluttered like a burnt-out Col. Blimp and cut me off. All very embarrassing. For him. But not for me. There is nothing better than deflating a world-class twit.

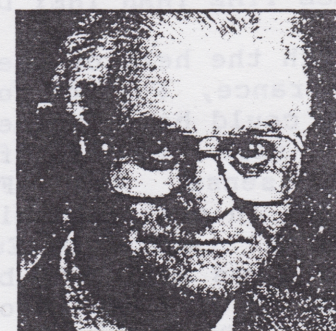
But I digress. The occasion of his rant in the *Straight* was my col-

umn on *Schindler's List*.

Mair claimed the piece was "race-baiting nonsense" (read it and judge for yourself) and that I write for "some garbage-wrapper on the North Shore."

I guess we Hitler-lovers will do

Doug Collins



ON THE OTHER HAND

anything for a buck — unlike Mr. Multicult, a self-styled defender of civilization who works for nothing on CKNW.

There are many examples of his strange reporting skills but here's just one more.

He asserted in the *Straight* that I had once got angry with him for having Aziz Khaki on his show, Khaki's sin in my eyes being, allegedly, that he is "an East Indian by way of Uganda."

Wrong again. It is true that Mair is a dedicated turban-lover and I am told his show is stuffed with Khakis. But for all I care he can have the mustachioed radical feminists of the Take Back The Night crew on.

The fact behind the fiction is that the left-wing B.C. Organization to Fight Racism did a protest dance in my honor in front of the North Shore News.

The shuffle was led by Al Dutton, the Marxist leader of that patriotic group. He and Khaki, another taxpayer-supported multiculturaler, were invited on air to talk about Black Bart (me).

April 13, 1994 - North Shore News

Any open-liner worth his salt would have had the villain of the piece on, too. But Mair didn't have the spine. He had no desire to be nailed to the wall.

He still doesn't. But he's brave when it comes to hiding behind his mike and calling people names. Which brings me to another point having to do with his "reporting."

One fine day last June a caller wanted to know why Mair wouldn't face me in the studio. After delivering his ritual anti-Collins fanfaroo, our hero added.

"Besides, he was fired from his last job for incompetence."

There followed discussions with lawyers, the result of which was that the wretch had to go on

the air with quite a long apology. I could hear his teeth grinding when he said:

"I wish to set the record straight ... I apologize to Mr. Collins for the error and withdraw my earlier statement."

In his latest attempt at journalism he was lusting to call me a neo-Nazi but fell just short of it. Pity.

He got around it by writing: "It would be libellous to imply that any or all of these men (meaning Ernst Zundel, James Keegstra and Yours Truly) were neo-Nazis, but ..."

As for his vaporings on the *Schindler* column, I know more

about holocausts than this Pope of Pomposity knows or dares to know. Challenging powerful pressure groups is not his bag.

Incidentally, what's a neo-Nazi? I was facing REAL Nazis when this expert in intellectual illiteracy was in knee pants, getting ready to be politically correct.

Anyway, I'm in good company, for I see that even Winston Churchill is now being denounced as a racist and a secret Hitler appeaser.

Must go now. Der Fuehrer takes walks on the seawall after dark and I have to ask him not to forget my Ritterkreuz.

Heil Hitler!

Poland – Deutschland's Nightmare

THERE WAS NO PEACE FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE AFTER 1918. THEY SUFFERED MORE IN PEACE TIME THAN THEY DID DURING THE WAR.

With the help of the Allies, especially France, Poland got more land than they could have dreamed of -- and still they were not satisfied. It does not make sense, that France would help Poland in every possible way to become a powerful empire in Europe, when France itself was aiming to become the leading power in Central Europe. With a strong Poland, France would only create problems for themselves. So France's support for Poland could not have been based on love, understanding or justice, but obviously they had other reasons, which England's Prime Minister, Lloyd George, expressed at the Versaille Conference: "France is not that much concerned about Polish matters, instead the French attitude is solely determined to weaken Germany." (C. Hoeltje, *THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC AND THE EAST-LOCARNO PROBLEM 1919-1934*, p. 10.)

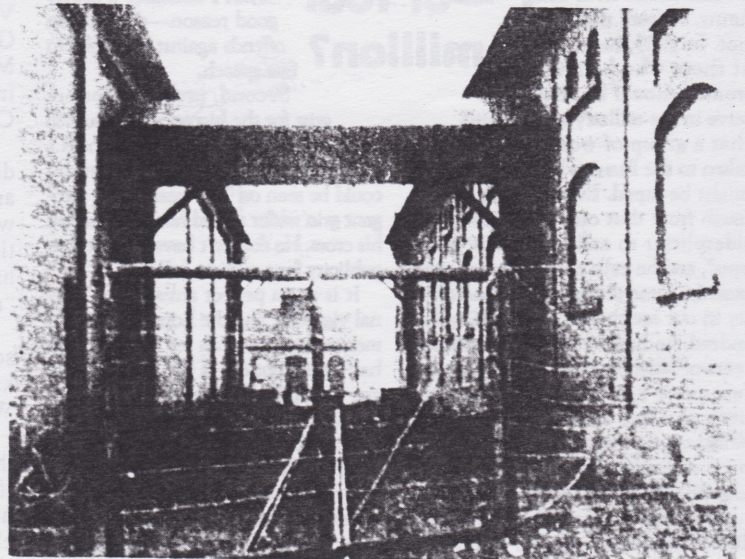
U.S. President, Woodrow Wilson, said on April 7, 1919: "France's only real interest in Poland was to weaken Germany, by giving the Poles areas to which they had no claim." (F. Grimm *FRANCE AND THE CORRIDOR*, p. 37.)

The Polish leaders knew that their demands were not justified. Their leader, Marshall Pilsudski once said: "...consequently you are craving for Upper Silesia, but Upper Silesia is a very old Prussian colony."

The British Foreign Minister, Balfour, understood perfectly what motivated the Polish Government when he said: "It is clear that the true Polish are struck by a conqueror's fever, who when revising

far-away borders, which have proven to be impossible to maintain, are only thinking of new conquest." (F. Grimm, *FRANCE AND THE CORRIDOR*, p. 92.)

Danzig became an independent state, separated from Germany. The city and its surroundings still had no peace, because the Polish politicians had other plans than the Allied victors had decided. Poland was determined to get it all their way by any means. Their main representatives, Dmowski and Paderewski, even went as far as falsifying the history of Danzig. Dmowski stated: "The Danzig of today is German, but under normal conditions, that means under conditions of natural economical development, the city was to inevitably become a Polish city." (R. Dmowski, *POLISH POLITICS*, p. 491.) Dmowski spoke even more clearly in the



Polish concentration camp CHODZEN, located between Wlociawek and Kutno. Specially built for Germans and Ukrainians.

so-called expert memorandum of March 1919: "The Germanization of Danzig is superficial and as soon as the Polish will get the right to settle in the city it will become a Polish city, just as Krakau and other cities in Poland, which for some time had a German majority." (W. Recke, THE POLISH QUESTION AS PROBLEM OF EUROPEAN POLITICS, p. 327.)

It seemed that the Polish delegation at the "peace conference at Versailles" were the only ones who knew and understood what European history was all about. Up to the middle of 1918, the Polish ambitions were only encountered with resistance and shaking of the heads. Dmowski himself wrote on that:

"In the west of Europe, not only politicians but also men of science, geographers, statisticians, got so used to the fact that the coastline of the Baltic Sea up to behind the mouth of Njemen has been German, that when I began to talk about our territorial demands of the Baltic Coast, they were only rubbing their eyes and looked at me as if I was only half conscious. This was lasting for three years. It was difficult for people to rid themselves of deep-rooted opinions. In spring of 1918 a high-rank-

ing French diplomat, who spent much time still on Polish matters, told me:

'But that would be a miracle, Sir, if it would happen, as you are saying, that your state reaches up to the Baltic Sea!'

"I replied, that it possibly would be a miracle, but that this miracle has to happen if you, just as we want to exist as an independent nation. Even if we got that piece of east-coast-strip, it has been only possible thanks to the condition that the war lasted so long, until we have the time to satisfy corresponding factors in this question and to mainly spread the true situation of matters in Pomerania."

Poland's politicians did not give up. They were asking for more and by 1920 they demanded that the Versailles agreement be revised, because Poland wanted East-Prussia too. Roman Dmowski, the leading Polish agitator in Versailles explained it in 1923: "I did not fight for the return of Poland, because that was obvious. I fought for the creation of a greater Poland. The Poland of today is not small but we all must keep in mind that it is only a deposit for a proper greater Poland. Poland is not yet a large united 'Reich', but has to be enlarged up to that if it's continuance should be of a lasting nature."

Dmowski was fully supported by the Polish President, Wojciechowski, who was

stressing those demands for the creation of a greater Poland. In the same year 1923, the Polish Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, Stanislaus Grabski, in his work, A COMMENT ON THE PRESENT HISTORICAL MOMENT OF POLAND has raised the expansion of Poland to the north, as being the first law of the Polish foreign politics. Its aim should be: "the strengthening of the elements of victory in the never ending war against Germany...."

"At the Baltic Sea banks earlier or later, Poland and Germany are going to clash."

"The Polish people cannot recognize the result of the plebiscite in Masuren as being the final decision in history. The existence of the republic will only then be permanently secured if we are the victors in the inevitable fight with Germany."

Not all parties in Poland agreed with R. Dmowski's policies and neither did all the Polish people, but as we know, power rules and the Polish Government was nothing less than a brutal dictatorship. Quoting Polish sources again, Dmowski's party friend, Giertych, wrote about the outcome of Versailles:

"In the Versailles treaty, Poland receives more territories - which were taken away from Germany - than all the remaining states in Europe together, including France. ..."

"If anybody reckens the Versailles treaty to be his big political triumph, it will be nobody else but Poland. ..."

"Without exaggeration we can establish, that together with the union with Lithuania in the year 1386 the Versailles treaty is the greatest achievement of the Polish diplomacy in the course of our thousand year old history ... Versailles is since the 17th century the only political victory of our history."

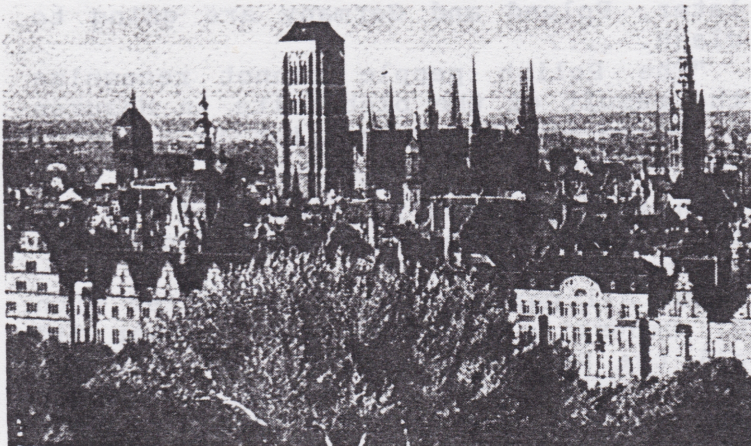
The Polish newspaper DZIEN POLSKI wrote in 1923: "The occupation of Memel is only the experiment for the inevitable coming of the occupation of East Prussia by Poland." (K.S. v. Galera, HISTORY OF OUR TIME, vol. VI, p. 172.)

The newspaper GAZETA GDANSK wrote on October 9, 1925:

"Poland must insist on the fact that it cannot exist without Koenigsberg; without the whole of East Prussia. Now we must demand in Locarno the liquidation of the whole of East Prussia. It can obtain autonomy under Polish sovereignty. Then there will no longer be a Corridor. Should this not take place in a peaceful way, then we will again have a second 'Tannenberg' and all countries will then safely return in peace to

their beloved home-countries."

A high-ranking Polish general staff officer, H. Baginski, defined in a prize-winning book by the "Polish commission for international intellectual cooperation", which was published in Warsaw 1927, the main aims of the Polish foreign policy: Annexation of Danzig, East Prussia as well as parts of Silesia. This prize-winning book expresses the hate Polish authorities felt for the German people:



Danzig, Blick vom Hagelsberg auf die Stadt

"Peace will not be in Europe, as long as the Polish countries are not fully given back to Poland, as long as the name Prussia, the name of a nation that is not existing any more, is not removed from the map, and as long as the Germans have not transferred their capital city Berlin further to the west, at the former capital of Magdeburg, at the Elbe, or Merseburg at the Saale, as long as they are not going back to the old name of the German Reich and as long as they so not stop the dream about adjustments of the border in the East."

The French professor for slavic languages and literature, Rene Martel, in the year 1929:

"Basically all Polish encouragement is used for the expansionary ideas. They are far-off from handling the question of the Corridor in a manner that is favourable for Germany and they are dreaming of extending the territory in that they annex Danzig and East Prussia in some way or the other."

Poland always talks about their "thousand-year-old history", which supposedly includes the eastern parts of Germany. But history tells a different story, which includes who the Poles really are. Quoting Nikolaus von Vormann DER FELDZUG 1939 IN POLEN, published by Else Loeser in DEUTSCHE SCHICKSALE UNTER POLEN'S JOCH, we find that in the 16th century 80 % of the Polish population were protestants. If that was so, then that

would mean 80 % of the Polish population were Germans. That would also explain why most so-called Polish people spoke and wrote German till the end of the 18th century.

In the 16th century the Church of Poland separated from the Church of Rome. There was a religious war in Poland and the Catholic Church won. In 1525 Poland was accepted as a country world-wide because of an agreement between Markgraf Albrecht von Brandenburg (Prussia) and his uncle, the King of Poland, Sigismund (1506-1548). How Polish could a

king with the name "Sigismund" be?

At the treaty of Versailles, Poland never did get East Prussia and to this day they have not understood why. The Allies had other plans for Germany and only used Poland as a scape goat. Poland's politicians still do not understand this today and they are clinging to their anti-German attitude and ignore the truth.

Information taken from: TRUTH FOR GERMANY by Udo Walendy; DEUTSCHES SCHICKSAL UNTER POLEN'S JOCH by Else Loeser; POLENS VERSCHWIEGENE SCHULD by Dr. Gerhard Frey, jr.; DEUTSCHLAND'S AUSPLUENDERUNG by FZ-Verlag; DIE GESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCHEN by H. Dewald; and others.



Poland got everything the Allies would allow them to have. Germany was divided and East Prussia became an island, separated from the fatherland. The Allies made sure there would be another war. Poland would trigger it off, because greed and hate made them blind.

Who Are The Germans?

DEUTSCHLAND'S STRUGGLE FOR UNITY AND FREEDOM.

Art was the record keeper of history and it changed almost over night, when Johann Gutenberg invented the new way of art - printing - in 1450 in the City of Mainz. This was the beginning of printing books, pamphlets, newspapers for the benefit of news, education and of course propaganda, good and bad. The art of printing spread like a storm from Mainz all across Germany and all over Europe.

42 years later, in 1492, Christopher Columbus set out to discover America, which he believed was part of India. Columbus did not really discover America as history claims, the Vikings were here long before Columbus came here. But Columbus's voyage proved that Martin Behaim was right, when he built his first round globe in Nuremberg. It proved that the world was round and not flat, as the church had taught.

The condition of the Roman Catholic Church at that time was not the best and not very favorable. Rome was occupied by pompous ostentatious popes who were guided by money, power and a very luxurious life. Once there were three popes at the same time. Abbots, archbishops and bishops lived the life of spoiled princes. Amoral and worldly pleasures were the way of life they chose. Many monasteries were hotbeds of vice, gluttony and debauchery, and fornication spread freely through the houses of canons and prelates. The suffering of the German people throughout Central Europe became worse and because they were so deeply religious, Rome took advantage of them. Pope Leo X. not only made the Roman Court the most splendid one in Europe, he also wanted to build up St. Peter's Cathedral as the most powerful church in the world, and for that he needed a tremendous amount of money. He fooled the German people by selling them pieces of paper, which granted them the remission of earthly sins and he also sold them remains of martyrs from the catacombs, which was a very profitable business. The salesman for those religious articles in Germany was Albrecht von Brandenburg together with the banking house of James Fugger.

On October 31st, 1517, the Augustinian monk, Professor Martin Luther, nailed his famous 95 theses on the reform of the Catholic Church on the door of the church of Wittenberg. Luther also translated the Holy Scriptures into the Ger-

man language, to the dislike of Rome, so that the peasants could now also read the Holy Bible. Powerful emotions gripped the hearts of the people. Long suppressed hatred of the clergymen broke out, monks deserted their monasteries and clergymen took wives. It almost turned into a revolution between the people and the powerful Church. Luther stepped in and quieted down the uproar. Carefully he installed a new setting for the Evangelical Church, how he saw the regeneration of the Church to be. He believed in a mature Christian being and the Bible was to be the sole foundation for the doctrine. He advised the state and the society as a whole to reform and change.

The people of Germany saw their new leader in Luther, but Luther wanted no part of it. His philosophy was that religion and politics do not mix. The people were not happy at all, mostly because they had no rights and they were being used by their landowners and the Church of Rome.

It came to an explosion in 1524 to 1525, which is recorded in history as the "Peasants War" (Bauernkrieg). It actually started already in 1522 to 1523, when the oppressed Imperial Knights, led by Luther's friend, Franz von Sickingen, rebelled against the princes. The knights were defeated in their castles by their rulers' cannons. Von Sickingen was killed and the great humanist Ulrich von Hutten severely wounded. He managed to flee as an outlaw to the free country Switzerland, which had separated itself from Germany (Deutschland).

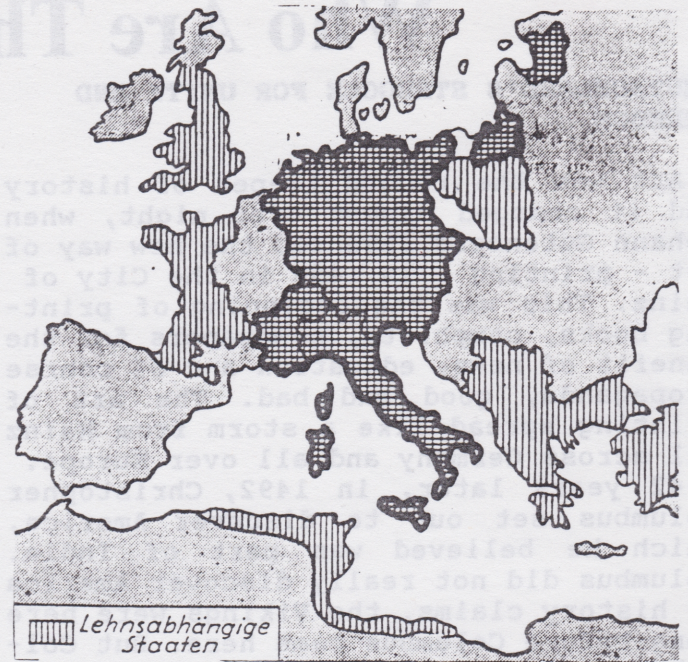
The "Peasants Uprising" in 1524 helped the people to gain back their old "Germanic Volksrecht" and they followed Luther's call for evangelical freedom.

The revolution was for Nationalism and Socialism and a fight to stop the robbery by their landowners and the Church. They collected up to 66 % of what the farmers grew on their land, which left hardly enough for themselves to survive. Throughout the whole realm, with the exception of Bavaria, armed masses emerged especially from around Lake Constance, the Allgau, Swabia, Thuringia, the Rhine Mosel area, Tyrol and Upper Austria. Everywhere, where exploitation of the peasants had been particularly merciless by their masters. Unfortunately things turned out different than the peasants had hoped for. National thinking knights like Florian Geyer and Goetz von Berli-

chingen and many peasants from large cities joined the revolutionaries. They all felt there should be an end to dictatorship, separatism and foreign interference in Germany.

The emperor at that time was Karl V. from the house of Habsburg, who had inherited Spain. He gave all his attention to Spain and showed little interest in Central Europe and its Germanic people. Martin Luther did not support the peasants' uprising and refused to help. Before the uprising, the peasants were accused of committing terrible crimes. This was true in isolated cases only, the real bloodbath was committed after and during the war by the cold-blooded victors.

The peasants presented their 12 complaints in Memmingen peacefully and they were ready to discuss it. It contained nothing unreasonable, but all was rejected by the powerful landowners and that was when the war broke out. With excellent leaders like Michael Gaismaier from Tyrol, Goetz von Berlichingen and Florian Geyer, the peasants won some small battles, but they had no chance against those well-trained soldiers of the landowners and their help from the King's troops. The peasants were totally defeated. The people, who had been oppressed for a long time, exploited and tormented, were not looking for anarchy, but rather an empire of justice with a strong leader. In their hearts they still cherished the times when the emper-



The "Deutsche Reich" around 1230.

They responded to the unsuccessful bid for freedom and justice with torture, mass executions, year-long pursuits of so-called rebels and worse, suppression of the peasant population. Martin Luther wrote yet another controversial pamphlet against the raging senseless tyrants who have not had their fill of blood, even long after the battle. It is also documented that when a peasant man died in battle, his woman, in many instances, picked up the sword and continued the fight for justice. Women have played a much bigger role in history than is recorded.

At the same time when the Germans struggled to survive with dukes and kings who did not care about the country and were only interested to fill their own pockets, Poland, then a small country, grew into an empire. Poland had grown all the way to the Baltic Sea in the north and eastward to the Black Sea. The Poles made up only one third of the population, while the majority were Russians and the major cities were mostly populated by Germans. In the 15th and 16th century Poland had moved the eastern border of Germany several hundreds of kilometers to the west. Germany, of course, did not give up all that land and its population voluntarily. Poland did not live up to their peace treaty of Thorn, which guaranteed the German people protection. It all changed in the middle of the 16th century, when the Germans lost all their rights under Polish occupation. In 1569 West-Prussia was incorporated into Poland. East-Prussia suffered tremendously because the Polish-Swedish war was fought on German



A peasant freedom fighter, waving his banner for freedom and justice. The colours were black, red and gold.

ror had been the champion of the weak and the protector of their rights.

The overlords took terrible revenge on the peasants through their penal courts. They did exactly what they accused the peasants of before the war had started.

soil. Poland had called the Asiatic hords to their aid again and made a desert out of East-Prussia. 13 cities and 250 towns were totally burnt to the ground and 20,000 Germans were obducted.

A lesson can be learned from German history from approx. 1300 to the peasant war 1524 to 1525: a weak, split-up Germany can bring only chaos and discord to the German people and it encourages their neighbors to take from them what ever they desire, because Germany was too weak to defend their own borders. Only a united Germany is strong and by its strength guarantees peace -- as it was in the past.



Correction: The caption for this picture in our last issue was wrong. It should say: Frederic I. also known as Emperor "Red Beard" spent many years, fighting Rome (the Pope). He died 1190 in the river Saleph in Asia (Turkey).

War Against Women and Children

England's Hunger Blockade Against Germany

1914-1920 Part III

It can be seen by the fact that the English figure for 1919 was already lower than the one for 1913, whilst the German figure only showed a similar decrease in 1921.

Likewise the mortality of children of the ages from 5 to 10 years was even higher in England than in Germany in 1913 and 1914. But in the years of 1915 to 1919 the opposite was the case, and only by 1921 had the German mortality sunk anew below the English one. In the period in which the minimum death-rate is to be found, that is 1913-1914, in the ages from 10 to 15 years, there was complete accordance between the German and the English mortality figures, which however was broken during the years from 1916 to 1920, by the fact that the German figures were always higher than the English ones for the same period. All these facts are so clearly recognized that there can be no doubt whatever about the causes of a higher mortality in young children in Germany during the war.

The mortality of persons from 15 to 45 years

In the 15 to 20 year old class the immediate mortality-figure due to the war made itself felt through the enormous loss of men. Therefore the effect of the other factors on the mortality-figure can only be due to the death-rate in the female sex.

The mortality of the female sex from the ages of 15 to 20 years was remarkable because of the great increase of the death-rate, not only in 1917, but also

in 1918; in the last year it rose to almost the threefold figure of 1913. This tremendous increase could of course not have been caused solely by the influenza epidemic, but rather was due to mortality from tuberculosis. The mortality due to accidents was a natural sequence of the ever-increasing need to gain a livelihood, and during the latter years of the war the mortality among women was double that of 1913.

The same facts can also be regarded as the cause for the increase of mortality in the female sex from 20 to 25 years old. The plus-factor was here however opposed by a not inconsiderable minus-factor, namely the decrease in the number of deaths due to puerperal fever, a result of the birth-deficit during the war. This decrease has a completely different significance for the German mortality figures than for those of other countries, as in Germany the mortality due to puerperal fever had always been extraordinarily high before the war compared to other countries. The loss of life due to the war asserted itself in this age-class mostly in the male sex, especially in 1915, when the mortality figure rose up to 66,9 against 4,4 in 1913. More than 6 per cent of all men from 20 to 25 years old fell victim to the war in this one year, so that this age-class would perhaps have been totally annihilated by a longer duration of the war.

Those age-classes with the greatest capacity for resistance, whose mortality figures withstood the influence of the starvation longest, started with

persons of 25 to 30 years old. This maximal resistance-capacity continued up to the age-class of 60 to 65 years, whence a renewed increase of mortality again set in during the war. Therefore the increase of mortality up to 1917 proceeded far slower in the middle age-classes than in the younger and the older generation. In 1918 the age-classes of the female sex from 30 to 35, 35 to 40 and 40 to 45 showed an even lower mortality figure than the age-classes from 25 to 30, so that this unnatural circumstance can only be explained by the ravages of the influenza epidemic in the younger age-classes. On comparing the course of the female mortality figures in 1913 to 1923 in the different age-classes of the important life-period of 15 to 45 years, it is quite apparent that the difference between the English and the German figures increased constantly during the war. It was highest in 1918, though the effect of the influenza epidemic on the mortality of the female sex in Germany was, as has been mentioned before, only slightly greater than in England. However, after the war there existed still greater differences between the figures of the two countries than in the year 1913, in so far as the English figures sank below their level of 1913 after the termination of the influenza and some minor epidemics in 1921, whilst the German figures only did so at a much later date and partly even only in 1923. The latter circumstance can however be traced back to the renewed increase of tuberculosis throughout the whole of Germany during 1922 and 1923, as well as to the great increase of mortality due to puerperal fever after the war.

The mortality in the age-class of 45 to 70 years

As the liability to being called up for military service in Germany extended, even during the war, only to the age of 45 years, it is quite clear that, beginning with the age-class of 45 up to 50 years, the mortality figure was little influenced by war casualties. Therefore the increase of this figure, similar to that of the female mortality figure, only set in in 1917, when in the age-class from 60 to 65 years it was so heavy in the male sex that the maximum increase of the mortality figure made itself felt as early as the year 1917, a circumstance that repeated itself in the succeeding age-classes, but as regards the female sex only became noticeable in the age-class from 70 to 75 years. The

cause for this annual change of the maximum death-rate in the higher age-classes cannot be explained by the assumption that the influence of the influenza epidemic on the death-rate in these age-classes was less than in the younger ones..., for this influence was so strong in the higher age-classes that by this alone the increase of mortality in 1918 in comparison to that of 1917 could be explained..., but because the influence of malnutrition, by lessening the power of resistance, had already asserted itself in 1917 in the higher age-classes. It is of biological importance that this influence appeared in the male sex at an earlier date, and in twofold aspect, namely according to age and time. This can be proved on the strength of the following dates.

In 1917 not only the famine, but also the extremely severe winter, caused an increase in the mortality in both sexes. This common cause however differed in its effects on the age-classes of 60 to 70 years, the male sex being hit harder by it than the female, and it was to diseases of the respiratory organs that the males succumbed in a greater measure than the female sex. The deaths in the German Reich for the age-class of 60 to 70 years, (not counting the two Mecklenburgs) are calculated on the basis of 1000 living beings of the same age and sex:

	For the male sex		For the female sex		increase in 1917 percentage of the figure for 1916	
	in the years of				male	female
	1916	1917	1916	1917		
The total number of deaths from pneumonia	45,17 4,91	54,19 6,62	37,92 3,64	42,51 4,60	+20 +35	+15 +26
Other diseases of the respiratory organs	3,87	4,90	2,47	3,00	+27	+22

As the influence of malnutrition on the mortality of the higher age-classes continued to rise in 1918, the influenza epidemic of that year must have had more devastating results on that age-class in Germany than in England, for it could take for granted that the natural power of resistance of these age-classes in Germany had been reduced by malnutrition. The mortality from influenza, with exception of the youngest age-class of 0 to 1 year, was considerably higher in Germany than in England in the age-classes of 60 and more years whilst the differences in all other age-classes were of a negligible nature and could

probably be traced to the inclusion of deaths due to influenza together with other complications. The divergences in the mortality figures in the younger age-classes are also of no importance, as only about half of all deaths in the first year of life are diagnosed as to their cause by the doctors in Germany, and it is therefore to be assumed that many deaths were here mistakenly registered as "influenza".

The mortality of the age-class from 70 and more years

As could be expected, the more or less weakened power of resistance in aged persons naturally could not withstand the influence of the already mentioned plus-factors on their mortality for any length of time. In 1916 the latter therefore continued to rise from age-class to age-class and was already higher in 1917 than in 1918, and, as has been mentioned before, concerns men of the age-class of 60 to 65 years, whilst the women's age-class was only effected at the age of 75. We have furthermore seen that the influence of the influenza epidemic was far more devastating in Germany than in England, though the mortality of the aged in Germany had at an earlier date been greater because of starvation and the severe winter of 1917. These factors apparently disposed mostly of the feeble in the higher age-class (85 and more years), as this age-class was the only one whose mortality figure began to fall as early as 1918.

"The peculiarity of the German mortality figures as regards aged persons during the war-years becomes apparent when we compare them with the corresponding English figures; for in England the course was a contrary one.

As occurred in the age-class of 55 to 65 years, so also the maximum of mortality in England during the period of 1913 to 1923 in all higher age-classes fell into the year of 1915, from which time a continual decrease followed up to 1918, in spite of the influenza epidemic of that year. The completely changed conditions of life in both countries during the war could not find better expression, and the real tragedy of the famine and its results could not be better depicted than by such a contrast of the mortality figures."

We would be able to give any amount of additional particulars from the before-mentioned report. But this should suffice to give a general impression of the terrible sufferings that the English hunger-blockade inflicted on the German

people. A great, cultured and exceptionally progressive nation was literally tortured for many years and delivered up to ruin. That Great Britain was fully conscious of the results of her conduct, that is to say, that her actions were absolutely deliberate and intentional, is proved by the quotations from F.W. Wile, and amongst others by an article that appeared on November 22, 1918 in the "Daily News" under the heading of "Blockade and Famine", which reads as follows:

"The terrible effectiveness of the Blockade by the Allies is convincingly documented in a report by a well-informed correspondent, who furnishes the 'Daily News' from time to time with news of the interior conditions of the Central Powers and whose correctness has been fully established by the events.

'It is probably not saying too much', wrote this authority, 'to assert that, quite regardless of the results of defeat in the field, Germany would have seen herself forced to surrender because of our economic warfare. It is now being said of the great masses in cities and industrial centres... that for at least two years they have been in a state of approximate starvation.'"

Well, we know that what this English gentleman said was unfortunately only too true. But what we wish to state in confirmation is this: he speaks of Germany's defeat on the battle-fields. This, as is well known, never took place. On the other hand, England's "economic warfare" which was nothing else than an unparalleled and cowardly crime, gradually wore down a people which defended itself with sublime courage against a host of enemies. Whosoever prides himself on such a "victory" has spoken his own judgement in the light of history.

IV. THE FINAL RESULT.

There are no statistics regarding human sufferings. It is therefore impossible to determine the tragedy, or the physical and mental distress that the British hunger-blockade inflicted on the German people. It is only possible to surmise it from visible symptoms. From time to time several outside observers have with a great deal of emotion given expression to their impressions.

The American J.T. Shotwell writes in the preface to his book edited by the Carnegie-Trust:

"The following article deals with one of the most important objects of the economic and social history of the World War. Destroyed property unless it consists of works of art in which the spirit and genius of their creator lives, can be restored. But the destruction of human life, that destruction which is the worst that war has to give, is irretrievable. The ruined towns of the battle-front may be rebuilt by new post-war industries; new prosperity may be created, at least for the coming generation. But life which has been destroyed cannot be recalled. The description of the great contest with death itself and the fight for life in a people at war, as is depicted in the pages of this book, is a chapter of history which moves the reader deeply and is full of significance for all. The work of German scholars, doctors, and surgeons in their struggle against the destruction of life during the war belongs to history, and will be read everywhere with the same amount of sympathy, irrespective of the side taken in the war."

The Swedish doctor Johan Erik Johansson, who came to Germany at the beginning of January 1919 as member of a medical commission, on his return gave a strictly scientific lecture before the Swedish Medical Society, and ended with the following sentences:

"I do not want to tire you with a description of my own personal feelings about the tragedy to which I have been an eye-witness, but I should like to say: I received a considerable part of my training in Germany ... I possess many memories of happy work and good comradeship with my German colleagues. I have met German friends again in dire need

and without any hope of ever seeing happier times again."

Statistics however, the plainest form of speech, are able to show the tangible and comprehensive results of the hunger-blockade. The Memorandum of the German Ministry of Health for December 1918, which we have previously mentioned, contains very exact reports of investigations held as to the cause of the increase of deaths in the German civil population during the years of 1915 to 1919 in comparison to the average of the last years before the war.

The figures are as follows:

The figures are as follows

year	number of the victims of the Blockade	Percentage of deaths in 1913
1915	88,235	9,5
1916	121,174	14,3
1917	259,627	32,2
1918	293,760	37,0
Total	762,796	

This same memorandum also gives a survey of the decline in the birth-rate, showing that during the period 1914 to 1919 round about 4,093 millions less human beings were born in Germany than in the previous years. This loss is also to be ascribed to the food-shortage.

Thus the proof is established that the hunger-blockade was responsible for the death of over 3/4 million German children, women and aged persons and for the prevention of over 4 million births. The victims of the hunger-blockade extending over the armistice are not included, as there are no statistics recorded. In this case further hundreds of thousands would surely have to be added.

That was Britain's "victory" over Germany during the Great War.

The final chapter (conclusion) in our next issue.....



insight

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